

The True Northerner.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1882.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

Chess.

The Captains of police in New York have been instructed to prevent glove-fights, and Capt. Williams is ordered to obtain warrants for the arrest of Sullivan and Wilson, the pugilists, in order that they may be bound over to keep the peace.

The Buffalo Board of Trade has let a contract for a fire-proof building of seven stories on the corner of Seneca and Pearl streets, to cost \$111,770.

The members of the Tariff Commission spent a day in New York in examining the Appraiser's office and watching the process of weighing and gauging goods at the steamship wharves.

Gen. G. K. Warren, of the United States army, died at his residence at Newport, R. I.

In the valise of a Frenchman who arrived at New York by the steamer St. Laurent, a customs inspector discovered rings, pins, chains and diamonds valued at \$6,000.

Ten of the jurors in the Jennie Cramer murder trial held a reunion at the Malley homestead in West Haven, Conn.

The wholesale price of matches at Philadelphia has been advanced from 25 cents to \$1.50 per gross.

By a premature blast explosion on the West Shore railroad, near Cornwall, N. Y., four men were killed and several others badly mutilated.

New England suffers from a wholesale parching of the earth and shriveling of the crops. The industries in which water power is employed are somewhat crippled.

A crank who bears a marvelous resemblance to Guitau appeared in a public park at Erie, Pa., announced himself as the Messiah, and harangued the rabble in denunciation of church Christianity.

West.

Diedrich Peters, a Chicago cigar-maker, shot and mortally wounded Frida Kreikmeier. A bullet intended for the unfortunate girl struck and wounded her friend, Frances Mans. Peters ended the tragedy by shooting and killing himself.

A fire which broke out at Dwight, Ill., destroyed a row of business houses on West street, valued at \$18,000. The Wabash depot at Jacksonville, Ill., which cost \$28,000, was also swept away.

In a suit brought by the Denver, Utah and Pacific Company against the Longmont road it is alleged that the latter is bonded for \$444,000, when its total value is not over \$90,000, and that the expenses of the concern are more than \$300 per day, while its receipts are not \$30.

Victor Lesauere, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Danville, Ill., died of an illness of three days.

The Burlington road refuses to pledge itself not to lay any more track in Colorado. It is quite evident that the Burlington is pushing toward a pass which will enable it to build to the Pacific coast.

Administrators of five of the victims of the Scioto disaster have begun suit against the Wheeling and Parkersburg Transportation Company for \$10,000 in each case. Many more suits will follow.

A caboose attached to an engine on the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad, a short distance from Waseca, Minn., with fifty-seven laborers on board, left the track and rolled down an embankment, injuring thirty-five of the occupants, many of whom will die of their wounds.

Fire at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, destroyed property to the amount of over \$400,000; partially insured.

A recent telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "There is talk among the prohibitionists of endeavoring to close up the saloons by injunction proceedings. This process was discussed in the State temperance gathering, but the temperance lawyers would not sanction it with their advice. On the contrary, they advised against it. It is not probable that this process will be resorted to, however, as there is no prospect of an extra session for the purpose of providing laws for the enforcement of the amendment. The leaders seem to feel that something must be done to make a show of closing the 4,000 saloons of the State."

A most horrid and brutal murder was enacted in Evansville, Ind., a few nights ago, Alexander Wieber, a German saloon-keeper, his wife, and his little son 7 years old, were found murdered in their house, the father and mother in their bed, and the boy in the adjoining room, evidently killed while attempting to escape. The heads of all three were crushed with a hatchet, and their throats cut and mangled in a most brutal manner. An infant of 6 months was found unharmed in its crib, smiling and crying, unconscious of its bereavement. The furniture on the premises was scattered and thrown about promiscuously. Two drawers of a bureau were drawn out, while the middle one was found locked, and in it \$56.50. George Lenhart, Charles W. Carter, Philip Vell and Joe Byrd were arrested on suspicion.

South.

A party of young ladies from Virginia and Maryland have arrived at Mount Airy, N. C., fully equipped for a pedestrian tour of the mountains. Their trip will extend over seven hundred miles of rich scenery, and consume two months.

Mexican section hands on the Southern Pacific road attacked Chinese laborers at Yuma and drove them to El Paso, inflicting serious wounds upon some of them.

By an arrangement with the widow of William Enston, the city of Charleston has been in possession of a portion of \$500,000 left by him to found a refuge for aged poor people. Eight acres of ground have been purchased on which to erect neat cottages.

At a meeting of the Stock-dealers' Association of Maryland, Dr. W. H. Rose, of the United States Agricultural Association, said pleuro pneumonia was on the increase in Maryland, and great care should be taken to prevent its further spread.

Albert Lower, a traveling salesman for a Detroit firm, was murdered by burglars at Columbus, Ky.

Chess Thomas was hanged at Palestine, Tex., for the murder of Houston McMeans, March 6, 1881.

The first of the Texas corn crop reached St. Louis the other day. In point of time the arrival is unprecedented.

Dr. George R. Dennis, formerly United States Senator from Maryland, died at his home in Somerset county, Md.

On election day in Pike county, Ky., a bloody affray occurred between the McCoy and Hatfield families, in which one of the Hatfields was shot and cut so that he died. His friends banded together, caught three of the McCoy's, tied them to trees and shot them dead. More bloodshed is expected, as the families are numerous and vindictive.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Joseph E. McDonald has been elected Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Indiana, and J. Riley was chosen Secretary.

Ex-Congressman J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, publishes an open letter withdrawing from the Democratic party.

Congressional conventions were held in many districts, on the 9th inst. The Republicans of the Sixth district of Virginia nominated David I. Woodfin for Congress.

The Democrats of the Tenth Ohio district placed Hon. Frank Hurd in the field. Gen. James S. Robinson was renominated in the Ninth district of Ohio by the Republicans.

The Democrats of the Nineteenth Illinois district renominated Hon. Richard Townsend. The remarkable contest in the Twelfth Illinois district, in which the Democratic Convention spent two days at Mount Sterling and three days at Beardstown, closed by the nomination of James M. Riggs, of Scott county, a dark horse, on the 1,521st ballot.

In the Eighteenth Ohio district the Republicans nominated William McKinley, Jr. A. M. Scales was renominated at Raleigh, N. C., by the Democrats, who will also return J. H. Blount from the Sixth district of Georgia, and J. C. Clements from the Seventh.

The Nebraska Democratic State Convention is set for Sept. 14, at Omaha.

At a meeting of the Anti-Prohibition League of Indiana the following resolutions were passed: Resolved, That at the election in November next we will support the Democratic party. Resolved, That we request all independent voters who care more for the welfare of our country than for party to stand by us in the battle for personal liberty. This action was taken after the proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

Stewart, independent Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania, has invited Gen. Beaver, the regular nominee, and Patterson, the Democratic candidate, to discuss with him in public the political matters of the State.

The Washington (D. C.) Sunday Gazette, in an article attacking the prosecution in the star-route cases, and more particularly ex-Army General McVeagh and ex-Postmaster General James, publishes a letter over the signature of ex-Senator S. W. Dorsey to President Garfield, in which it professes to find the animus of the star-route prosecution.

The letter was written soon after Garfield's election, with the idea that he was about to consult with Col. George Bliss as to the New York representation in the Cabinet. It advised the General to have no intercourse with such men of comparatively small renown, and not to ignore Conkling and Arthur and their following in order "to make peace with Curtis, Wayne MacVeagh and others of that class." The letter says: "We now have a great, well organized, active and aggressive army. If you want to master out that army in order to pick up sneaks, bunners and deserters in the rear go ahead, and I predict you will land in a surrendered camp. I am tired of this blithering talk about MacVeagh to go into the Cabinet from Pennsylvania, and James from New York. Such detestable rot should be smoked out at once, and you ought to do it in some public way, as I have repeatedly urged upon you."

John Kelly, of New York, has written, and the Tammany organ has published, a manifesto declaring, in effect, that the Tammanyites will never enter the regularly-called Democratic primaries.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The committee appointed to inquire into the decline of American shipping is as follows: Page, of California; Candler, of Massachusetts; Robeson, of New Jersey; Dingley, of Maine; McLane, of Maryland, and Cox, of New York, on the part of the House, and Miller, of New York; Conger, of Michigan, and Vest, of Missouri, on the part of the Senate.

The number of printed columns occupied in the Congressional Record by the proceedings of the House during the session is 9,223, and the Senate 6,038.

The select committee of the House to examine the contracts for the application of the appropriation for work, etc., for the improvement of the Mississippi river, organized and agreed to meet in Cairo early in November and proceed with the work.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has forwarded to the Receiver and Register at Duluth, Minn., printed proclamations, announcing an offering of lands at public sale, to be made at Duluth on Dec. 4, next.

The crop returns up to Aug. 1, just compiled by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, show an improvement in cotton as compared with one month ago, and while the plant has suffered from unfavorable conditions in many parts of the South, a large number of the returns indicate an unusually heavy yield for the country as a whole.

The spring-wheat average is higher than for several years, and the total product of winter and spring wheat for 1882 is estimated at 500,000,000 bushels. Corn averages higher in condition than at the same time last year, but is nevertheless very low in the States of largest acreage. Oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and potatoes all average unusually high in condition.

The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending June 30 shows the total of trade between this country and the rest of the world was \$1,566,839,456.

The disappointed women who failed to get appointments in the Washington departments have formed a "woman's labor organization," and adopted a series of resolutions bitterly denouncing Secretaries Lincoln and Teller.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is busily engaged in getting ready for issue the new gold certificates, and it is expected that they will be distributed the latter part of next month.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The annual meeting of the American Photographers' Association met at Indianapolis with 500 delegates in attendance.

The United States Minister at St. Petersburg has been advised that Congress has made provision for bringing home the remains of Lieut. De Long and his companions, and the latter city. He had large property interests in Michigan and Wisconsin. At the time of his death he was President of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and an officer in many business corporations and associations. He leaves an estate valued at \$10,000,000.

At a convention of the liquor dealers of Indiana, held at Terre Haute, resolutions were adopted pledging support to the Democratic State ticket.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company has completed two additional sections of its road. One is in Idaho and the other in Montana. The two sections cover about 140 miles.

Incendiaries attempted to burn Manhattan, Kan. Several buildings were destroyed, and the loss is placed at \$50,000.

Chetopa, Kan., was the scene of a destructive fire, consuming several business buildings and inflicting a loss estimated at \$30,000.

"Little Thunder," the orator of the Chippewa Indians, and one of the two survivors of the Custer massacre, died in Mercy Hospital, in Chicago. He was about 65 years of age.

Richard Leibst, a brakeman of St. Joseph, Mo., got drunk and wanted to shoot an unoffending person named Olaker. Leibst's brother interfered and was fatally shot in the abdomen. The drunken man then shot at Olaker, the bullet breaking his teeth and jaw, cutting out his tongue and lodging near the opening of the wind-pipe.

A letter has been received by a gentleman in Toronto, asking him to join an expedition, composed of Southern ex-Confederate cavalrymen, now being organized to aid Arabi Pasha in Egypt.

Fraudulent importers of flour into Canada from Chicago and other Western cities have defrauded the Dominion Government out of hundreds of thousands of dollars during the last four years. Other frauds are scented which run into millions, and which in due time will be brought to light.

The New York anti-monopolists will nominate a ticket in advance of the Republicans and Democrats, in order to give either of them a chance to take it up all or in part. Col. Frederick A. Conkling is mentioned for Governor.

The bi-centennial of the landing of William Penn will be celebrated at Philadelphia in October, and extensive preparations are in progress to that end.

The Governor of Texas has proclaimed a quarantine against all Mexican ports on account of the prevalence of yellow fever.

In Putnam county, Ga., Mr. and Mrs. Carter went to church and locked the children in the house, which took fire and three children burned to death.

The State Department has received information from Minister Lowell of the release of Meany, arrested in Ireland under the Repression act.

The English troops in Egypt are to be supplied with blue spectacles, to resist the disease known as ophthalmia.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Dispatches of the 9th inst. state that De Lesseps has telegraphed to Constantinople that the whole of Egypt has embraced the cause of the national party, and that the English will find everywhere a determined opposition. The rebels at Bani made a forward movement but were repulsed by shots from the British iron-clad Temeraire. Lord Bereford has been promoted to the rank of Captain for services during the bombardment of Alexandria. Thirty-seven battalions of English militia have volunteered for service in Egypt. Gladstone states that arrangements have been made to prevent the telegraphing of information to Arabi Pasha from England. A cable is being laid from Alexandria to Port Said.

News from the seat of war of the 10th inst. is to the effect that the armored train out of Alexandria, which patrols the track nightly, exchanged a few shots near Wallahs Junction with the second line of rebel intrenchments. The family of Gen. Stene was escorted from Cairo to Port Said by Arabi Pasha's men, at the request of the American Consul. Dervish Pasha, having completed his preparations to leave for Egypt, went to the palace at Constantinople and asked for orders, when he was told to wait for instructions. The Sultan has signed an order proclaiming Arabi Pasha a rebel. Thirty thousand persons witnessed the departure of the Gordon Highlanders from Aberdeen. The Egyptian rebels are fortifying the junction of the Suez, Isthmus and Cairo lines of railroad.

At the sitting of the conference at Constantinople, the British Ambassador, on the 10th inst., announced the assent of England to the plan for a temporary international protection of the Suez canal. He repeated his demand for a protection against Arabi, and that Turkish troops be under control of England. In the British House of Commons the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Stansfeld, announced the draft of a proclamation supporting the authority of the Khedive and denouncing Arabi Pasha by name. Mr. Gladstone announced that an indefinite occupation of Egypt was not contemplated. The Turkish Government will as once send 5,000 troops to Egypt to co-operate with the British forces. In the mean time England continues to forward troops to Alexandria, evidently concentrating a formidable army. Some of the feudatory states of India have volunteered to furnish contingents for the English army.

England's reply to the questions of the Russian representative in the conference touching the occupation of Suez has given satisfaction. Great Britain insists that, should an international police be formed for guarding the canal, they must not interfere with military operations. The Turkish newspapers have assumed a friendly tone toward England, and the rumors have been prohibited from preaching for Arabi. The conduct of De Lesseps in Egypt is causing complications. Preparations are making in England for the sending to Egypt of additional troops. Alexandria dispatches of Aug. 12 state that Arabi was constructing a strong redoubt and high embankments about 5,000 yards from Romieh. A holy war is being preached in Morocco.

The Museum priests say Arabi Pasha, inasmuch as he is opposing aggressions by a Christian nation against a Moslem country, is simply fulfilling his duties as a good follower of the Prophet, and therefore the Sultan must not take part with a power determined to crush Arabi. Cable dispatches of the 15th reported a great deal of excitement at Port Said, and an outbreak was expected at any moment. It was stated that a wide divergence of views existed between the Porte and Lord Dufferin touching the words of the manifesto against Arabi.

A new thought may be false; if it is it will pass away. When the new truth has come to life it burns the old husk.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

Josee Hoyt, one of the best-known New York merchants, died at his residence, in that city, where he was born in 1815. Mr. Hoyt was prominently identified with the elevator system of Chicago and Milwaukee, having built the first railroad elevator in the latter city. He had large property interests in Michigan and Wisconsin. At the time of his death he was President of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and an officer in many business corporations and associations. He leaves an estate valued at \$10,000,000.

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THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

The Indiana Republican State Convention convened at Indianapolis on Wednesday, Aug. 9. The Committee on Permanent Organization, through their Chairman, Senator Grubb, reported for Chairman of the convention the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, and N. F. Richardson, principal Secretary. The report was unanimously adopted.

John Overmeyer, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following platform and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Republican party of Indiana, represented in delegate convention, recalls as an incentive to future exertions for the public welfare the achievements of the party in restoring the national Union; in overthrowing slavery; in securing to disabled soldiers and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle or died from wounds or diseases contracted in the service of the Union, laws providing for liberal bounties and pensions; in building up an unexampled public credit upon the simple foundation of an unchangeable public faith; in reducing the great debt necessarily incurred for the suppression of the rebellion one-half, and the interest on the remainder to so low a rate that the national debt is no longer regarded as a burden; in establishing a currency equal to any in the world, based upon the convertibility of greenbacks and national bank notes into gold or silver at the option of the holder; in increasing the value of agricultural productions and the wages of labor by building up home markets on the policy of reasonable protection to domestic industries; in exalting the value of our naturalization laws to our foreign-born citizens by securing to American citizenship everywhere the full rights of American citizenship; in founding American citizenship upon manhood and not upon complexion; and in declaring that citizenship and the ballot shall ever go hand in hand; in maintaining and cherishing as a chief safeguard of liberty our system of free schools, supported by a tax imposed upon all property for the education of all children, and in the submission from time to time in respectful obedience to what has been deemed the popular will of amendments to the national constitution and the constitution of the State. Animated by these resolutions, we, the people, as the foundation of power, we demand that the pending amendments to the constitution shall be agreed to and submitted by the next Legislature to the voters of the State for their decision thereon. These amendments were not partisan in their origin and should not be made so in voting upon them. Recognizing the fact that the people are divided in sentiment in regard to the propriety of their adoption or rejection, and cherishing the right of private judgment, we favor the submission of these amendments at a special election, so that the vote may be an intelligent decision thereon, uninfluenced by partisan issues.

2. That we feel it due to the memory of President Garfield to express our sense of the great loss suffered by the nation in his death, and we recall with pride the fact that, springing from the humblest condition in life, Lincoln and Garfield rose, step by step, without any help but the force of their ability and virtues, to the front rank among Americans, and were chosen by the Republican party to bear its name in the contest for the Presidency of the United States.

3. That the lapse of time cannot efface from the grateful recollection of the Republican party its memory of the brave soldiers, from whatever section the party ranks, who gave us a President, who offered their lives in support of its policy of restoring and maintaining the Union of the States.

4. That a revenue greatly reduced in amount by the late war has left the Government with a public debt and the expenses of the Government economically administered, the time has arrived for such a reduction of taxes and regulation of the tariff dues as shall raise no more money than shall be necessary to pay the interest and expenses, and we therefore approve of efforts now making to adjust this reduction so that no unnecessary burdens upon the consumers of imported articles may exist, and no injury be inflicted upon our domestic industries, or upon the industrial classes employed therein.

5. That we are gratified to observe that the laws for the protection of miners and securing their wages, under the constant administration of the Republican Mine Inspector, have done much for the comfort of the workers in mines, and that we hope to see the important suggestions of the present Inspector for amendments further to promote their comfort and safety by the next Legislature.

6. That the relations between capital and labor should be so adjusted that the rights of laborers shall be fully protected.

7. That the fees of all State and county officers should be so regulated as to give a fair compensation to them, but not so great as to tempt applicants to corrupt methods to obtain the same, or to impose unjust burdens upon the people.

8. That we join with our Irish fellow-citizens in sincere sympathy with the efforts of their brethren in Ireland to break up, by means of just legislation, the large landed estates in that island, and to introduce upon these lands for the benefit of the people, peasant proprietorship; and we join with them also in the hope that efforts for home-rule in all matters of local concern will prove successful.

9. That it is the duty of Congress to adopt laws to secure a thorough, radical and complete reform of the civil service, by which the subordinate positions of the Government should no longer be considered rewards for party zeal, which will abolish the evils of patronage and establish a system making honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions.

10. That the industry, wisdom and firmness of President Chester A. Arthur meet the cordial endorsement of the Republicans of Indiana.

11. That Senator Benjamin Harrison, by his able and faithful discharge of duty and on account of his eminent abilities, challenges our admiration and confidence.

12. That Gov. Albert G. Porter is a wise and executive officer, and we congratulate the State upon securing the services of so faithful a public servant.

13. Since the last meeting of the Republican Convention of Indiana ex-Senator Henry S. Lane, one of the gifted and ever-honored founders and trusted leaders of the Republican party, has departed this life, and left a void in our ranks that fills us with sadness. He was eloquent for the right, always moved by the highest impulses of patriotism, and his memory is cherished in the hearts of the people of the State.

After the adoption of the resolutions the present State officers were unanimously nominated as follows:

Secretary of State—E. H. Wolf.
Auditor of State—E. H. Wolf.
Treasurer of State—R. J. Hill.
Attorney General—D. P. Baldwin.
Superior of Supreme Court—Jonathan A. Gosnell.

The Illinois Prohibitionists held a State Convention at Bloomington, 150 delegates being present. John B. Finch made a statement that Lieut. Gov. Hamilton had avowed his willingness to see a saloon in every building in the State, rather than the Republican party should lose its control; but Mr. Hamilton sends out a sweeping denial. Judge Irwin, of Madison county, was nominated for Treasurer, and Prof. Matthews, of Galesburg, for Superintendent of Schools. A State Central Committee of forty-four members was appointed.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists met in State Convention on the 9th inst. Amos Cummings was temporary Chairman, and J. H. Roberts permanent Chairman. Speeches were made showing the necessity of the State and National Prohibition party. Thirty-nine cities and towns were represented in the convention by 155 delegates. Charles Alvay, of New Bedford, was nominated for Governor by acclamation; for Lieutenant Governor, John Blackmar; for Secretary of State, Solomon F. Root; for Treasurer and Receiver General, T. J. Lathrop; for Auditor,

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Superior of Supreme Court—Jonathan A. Gosnell.

The Illinois Prohibitionists held a State Convention at Bloomington, 150 delegates being present. John B. Finch made a statement that Lieut. Gov. Hamilton had avowed his willingness to see a saloon in every building in the State, rather than the Republican party should lose its control; but Mr. Hamilton sends out a sweeping denial. Judge Irwin, of Madison county, was nominated for Treasurer, and Prof. Matthews, of Galesburg, for Superintendent of Schools. A State Central Committee of forty-four members was appointed.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists met in State Convention on the 9th inst. Amos Cummings was temporary Chairman, and J. H. Roberts permanent Chairman. Speeches were made showing the necessity of the State and National Prohibition party. Thirty-nine cities and towns were represented in the convention by 155 delegates. Charles Alvay, of New Bedford, was nominated for Governor by acclamation; for Lieutenant Governor, John Blackmar; for Secretary of State, Solomon F. Root; for Treasurer and Receiver General, T. J. Lathrop; for Auditor,

Jonathan Buck, and for Attorney General, Samuel M. Fairfield. It was stated that \$1,000 at least were needed for the campaign. Alvay, the candidate for Governor, made a short address, promising to faithfully serve as a legislator. The